\*Consult your pharmacist to be sure you choose the correct dose and formula for your child 1/2 dropperfu infant drops\* 1-3 months 6-11 lbs. Dose of acetaminophen to be given every 4-6 hours, by age or by weight 1/2 teaspoon children's liquid\* 4-11 months 12-17 lbs. 1 dropperful infant drops\* 3/4 teaspoon children's liquid\* 1/2 droppersful infant drops\* 18-23 lbs (80mg) tablets\* 2 chewable (80 mg) tablets' 4-5 years 36-47 lbs.

(acetaminophen) should I give my child?

How much fever-reducing medicine



# Do not hesitate to contact your Physician or Health District Nurse if you are concerned or have questions.

Panhandle Health District offices are ready to serve you in each of the five northern counties of Idaho

# **Kootenai County**

8500 N. Atlas Rd Hayden ID 83835 208 415-5100

## **Bonner County**

1020 Michigan Sandpoint ID 83864 208 263-5159

## **Boundary County**

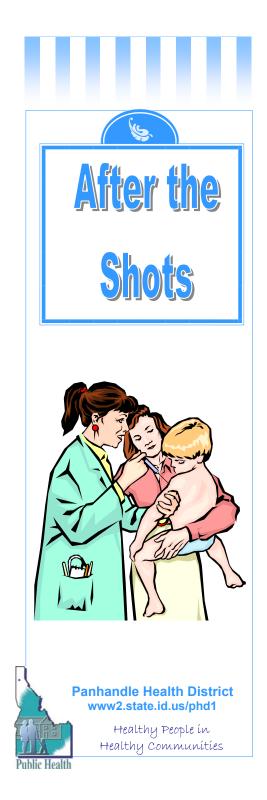
7402 Caribou Bonners Ferry ID 83805 208 267-5558

#### **Benewah County**

711 Jefferson St. Maries ID 83861 208 245-4556

#### **Shoshone County**

114 W Riverside Kellogg ID 83837 208 786-7474



## **AFTER THE SHOTS**

# **Common Symptoms For the First 48 Hours**

- Mild fever—temperature taken rectally that is under 101 F. Give acetaminophen (Tylenol, Tempra, Panadol) according to age/weight chart.
- DO NOT GIVE ASPIRIN.
- Give extra fluids such as water and clear juices.
- You may sponge your child in a few inches of lukewarm (not cold) water. Do not use rubbing alcohol in the water. Clothe your child lightly, do not wrap tightly.
- Redness or swelling at the site of injection- place a clean, cold washcloth on the area. If swelling remains after 24 hours, use a warm wet washcloth for 15 minutes every 2 to 3 hours.
- Irritability—offer extra comfort to the child. Often giving acetaminophen will help with discomfort which may be adding to the irritability.

#### When to Call Your Doctor or Panhandle Health District

- If your child has a rectal temperature higher than 105° (or 104° orally or 103° under the arm).
- If your child is pale or limp.
- If your child has been crying for over three hours and just won't stop.
- If your child has a strange cry that is not normal (high pitched cry).
- If your child's body is shaking, twitching or jerking.
- If you are concerned about your child for any reason after his shots.

#### **VACCINES & COMMON SIDE EFFECTS**

#### **Inactivated Vaccines**

- <u>DTaP</u> (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis): Fever and soreness at site of injection for up to 48 hours.
- <u>DT or Td</u> (diphtheria-tetanus to age 7 or tetanus-diphtheria after age 7):
   Fever/ soreness at site.
- <u>Hib/HBOC</u> (Haemophilus Influenza
   B): Side effects are rare, occasionally fever/ pain at site.
- <u>IPV</u> (inactivated polio virus): Very well tolerated, rarely any reaction.
- Prevnar (pneumococcal conjugate): Local reactions 10-20%, fever, sore muscles 5%-24%.

- Hepatitis B: Side effects are rareonly occasional pain at site.
- Hepatitis A: Injection site pain, redness, swelling in 20%-50%, fever, fatigue <10%, headache 5-15%.</p>
- Meningococcal: Up to 50% have redness, pain at injection site. A small percent may have fever.

#### **Live Virus Vaccines**

- MMR (measles, mumps and rubella):
   Fever is most common; it can be 103
   ° F starting 7-10 days after immunization, lasting 1-2 days.
- Measles: Non-contagious, transient, generalized rash 7-10 days after the shots in 5% of 1st doses.
- Rubella: Non-contagious, transient, generalized rash 7-10 days after vaccination, joint aching or swelling, mild swelling of the neck glands.
- Mumps: Rare mild fever--swollen glands behind the ears has been reported.
- Varicella (chickenpox): Injection site pain, soreness, redness or swelling. A generalized Varicella-like rash occurs in 4%-6% with an average of 5 lesions occurring within 3 weeks of vaccination.